GOVERNMENT SHANTIES.

SEART WANDERINGS AMONG THE DE-PARIMENT OUTBUILDINGS.

the Many and Queer Premiuse that Are Reared in the National Capital for Federal Bureaus, Commissions, and Bocuments, and the Next Little Sum that in Annually Paid Out for Their Temporary Occupation,

WARRINGTON, Jan. 15 .- If a man were to graw a map of Washington from the tourist's pandpoint and were to put down on it a red my dot for every one of the public places which he visited, the result would be but a faint illuemation in rubric; but if a man were to draw amspot Washington from the standpoint of a errespondent or Congressman and were to get down a red luk dot for every one of he piaces which he would have to visit is a departmental round, the man would sok as though it had been struck with searist rash. The tourist's round would seigle the Caritol, the Post Office, the Treasarr building, the Patent Office, the White fouse and that handsome example of renalssance in which are housed the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy; but the newspaper man er Congressman would have, as will be shown estrot the town from end to end, and instead of visiting five places would have to visit fifty his for this reason that both of these public servants abbor department work as the Cairo

man hates sour. Here, for instance, is the pleasant excursion hat one has to go through in visiting a single seatment say that of the Treasury. The freasury building, as every one knows, is at the corner of Fennsylvania avenue and Enteenth street. Here are to be found the Secretary, the Comptrollers, some of the Auditors, and the United States Treasurer; but if sman's business is with none of these and calls him to the Bureau of Engraving, he has before him a walk, or ride, of over mile, the bureau being away down to the south across the Mail and within hailing and smelling distance of the Potomac flats. Not feding here what he wants, he sets out for the Boreau of Statistics, which little jaunt will bring him back to the Treasury neighborhood but not within the Treasury building, for this beadquarters of statistical information occuples the top story of the Adams building, on F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Here he learns that the proper place of application is the Second Auditor's This, again, is not in the Treasury building, but is located in the Winder building, a barnlike structure half a mile away on the other side of the State, War, and while in order to see the Sixth Auditor he has to make another excursion eight blocks away, to the General Post Office where that official holds forth. Nor has he yet learned to the full in what unexpected places the different bureaus of the Freasury Department are likely to turn up, for a visit to the offee of the Coast and Geodetic Survey will carry him to the summit of Capitol Hill, where Superintendent Mendenball occupies the large premises on the southern side of the Capitol grounds and adjoining the granite mansion with its ridiculous little wooden cupola which Ben Eutler built. That bullding itself, by the way, is apart of the Treasury, and holds the clerical ferce of the Marine Hospital service. The Treasury is evidently partial to this part of the town, for in that mushroom hotel of great especiations, but of unmaterialized guests, now known as the Maltby building or Senate annex. fthas installed the Steamboat Inspector, although if you wanted to transact what you might suppose was clearly relative husiness with the President of the Lighthouse Board or the Commissioner of Navigation, you would have to race back to the Treasury building. Thus, out of the thirteen offices which have been particularized, seven only are to be found at the department building, the others

Thus, out of the thirteen offices which have been particularized, seven only are to be found at the department building, the others being scattered broadcast over the city and, with the exception of the Bureau of Engraving occupying hired quarters. The unsentimental journey among these offices has been more or sess airly freated but in actual experience it means a very ponderous and exacting piece of work, and neither Congressman nor correspondent lives who can cover the Trensury in the office hours of a single day.

Nor is the Trensury Department alone in its uncollected bureaus, nor is it possible to make up an itinerary, however cunningly contrived, that shall save many steps. The Interior legartment controls the teneral Land Office, the Fension Office. Indian Office, Bureau of Advantion, Geological Survey, Commissioner of Bailroafs, Board of Indian Commissioners Inlied States Pension Agency, Civil Service Commission, Consus Office, and Patent Office, in which latter building the Secretary is allowed a corner room. Out of these eleven offices only two, the General Land Office and Patent Office, are to be found in the department building. That massive brick pile, the Fension Office, occupies a large portion of Judiciary square, although the Fension Agency is without the limits of the square on Fatireads Division somewhere within the Porice recesses the Fatent Office, but with singular appropriateness the Commissioner of Railroads Division somewhere within the Porice recesses the Fatent Office, but with singular appropriateness the Commissioner of Railroads Division in the Department building, but the Indian Commissioner of Railroads Division in the Department building, but the Indian Commissioner of Railroads Division in the Department building. The Commissioner of Education must be sought for within the gloom of a tenement-bouse affair called the Richmond building, while the Beard of Indian Commissioners and the way. The department building weeks that a still gloomier and decayed old-timer right across on Ei a couple of miles. There was a time, however, when this eighpartine bureau for the collection of duplicated statistics occupied about every wasna building in the city, and when census series might be seen at high moon streaming from every exit like the ballerina ghosts in its letter be levil. The headquarters were in the Harris onliats at the corner of Third and is streat; but the rustic of the schedules or the click of the tabulating machines was to be beard on every floor of the Inter-them buildings, and a purpose of the Sun and Adams buildings away up under the roof of the Pension Office, somewhere over the Second National Pank, in all the dreary rooms of Lincoin Hall, and in extain recesses of Masonis Hall. Because of the judicious diministrative powers who which its vested, and its charter as the Corfeal Ablemiment Contrary United, one would suppose that the first Service Commission would also also much hunting and inquiry that one finds it instituted in the Concordia building, an extend the terminan club house and level good and the concordia hall deep good and the terminant club house and level good and the concordia hall deep good and the terminant club house and level good and the concordia hall deep good and the concordia hall the proper and the concordia hall the conco one finds it installed in the Concerdia idence, at extend to the Concerdia idence, at extend to terman club house and a sorten tack of the Concern Post times. Switch adding the aforementioned fundaments of the Concern two squares, whose were wing shelters the War Desirable the leasted for appendages has a find when his aristocraft sector of the Faddaministration. The Medical Department like interest and army has its beadquartie the same brilding with the Secretary, in the same brilding with the Secretary. The other of the attention Surgeon is from the place of the attention Surgeon is from the place of the attention of the same brilding with the Secretary.

the of the Agricultural lippartment, it is had from the Weather building to blob a which occurs minating stope on the Mall, between and I burievall afters. What with

while the departmental chemist sits under the same roof with the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, his laboratory occupies another comfortable old-fashioned residence across the street, next door to his friend of the industrial animal persuasion.

Secretary Herbert and most of his bureaus are to be found in the east wing of the great white building next to the White House, but a tramp along the corridors of this east wing is by no means the only tramp that one must take to cover this department. The Navy Industrial is to cover this department. The Navy Industrial is the northwest quarter of the partment is in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest pay of the navy Industrial Observatory is another three miles to the northwest pay of the navy are the Hydrographic Office, the Navai Dispensary, the Museum of Hygiene and the Navy Pay Office, all of which are strung along New York avenue, between Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets.

The general Post Office is exceptionally compact, silhough somehow the Fostmatter-Generals inve not found it possible to conduct all department business under one roof. So the money order and postal note accounts are kept in two rented buildings, the Division of Supplies is somewhere else.

The list is already long, without being complete, for no mention has been made of the hureaus attached to the State Department, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the Division of repetition, as well as to gather up all loose strings, the collective faces may be stated that, in order to properly cover the nine Departments including those of Labor and Juntical it will be necessary to visit forty-one different premises, of which twenty-three are rented, and nearly all separated by distances of that magnificent brand for which this city is note:

The number quoted by no means makes up a complete catalogue of the buildings rented within the District of Columbia for the use of the Govornment, as the foliowing contribution to the

The state of the s	
For the accommunication of Continental Railway Commission Bureau of American Republics Bureau of Statistics Records of the Robellion Bugaal Office Become of Bugeau Bureau of Hygene Education office Become of Bugeau Bureau of Hygene Become of Bugeau Bugaal Survey (two buildings) Pentsion Agency Patent Office Commander of Bugeau Butta Bureau of Bugaal Bureau Butta Auditors office Post Office Annex Blath Auditors office Post Office Annex Blath Auditors office Post Office Annex Butta Bureau of Anneal Industry Chemical laboratory Veferinary experiment station Becariment of Labor Utalized Buildings Police Beauquarters (three buildings)	\$1, 900 2,080 8,520 11,740 11,740 12,000 1,200 1
Department of Labor	5.000
Police Headquarters (three buildings)	1,000
Repair shop. Freedman's Hospital Public schools (i welve buildings). Militia arrowries seven buildings.	4,000 1,538
Storage (four buildings)	13,150 1,430 8,020

Total 15 premises at an annual rental of \$191,083

Here then is the yearly paying out of nearly \$200,080 for the temporary use of half a hundred different places, none of which was constructed, and very few of which are in any way fitted for departmental purposes. In fact many of the places are nothing but rooms or decaying roosts; others are halfs partitioned off into pens and booths, and others are apartment houses so crowded with tons of documents and humanity as to be rated extra hazardous on an accident policy. The Government is a good and easy tenant in Washington, it is also a complaisant investor, and it is safe to say that no large building is put up without its builder indulging in the hope that he will be able at some time or other to seil to Uncle Sam, and little by little the Government has acquired such choice properties as the quarresque lutter mansion, the half-innished Maitby Hotel, the prison-like Winder building, and the grand oid Ford's Theatre, to say nothing of undry lots and appurenances all over the District. Some time or other, berhaps, a Congress may convene which shall decide to put an end to wasteful makeshift and to gather up all the offices into a collection of public buildings—suitable, simple, and stately—stretching along the south side of Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the Treasury. But that the Government of the American republic is an experiment and can be conducted in borrowed tabernacles and rented shantles. Total, 55 premises at an annual rental of, \$191,083

THE CRUISER NEW YORK AT RIO. She Made the 8,500 mile Run from St. Lucia Without Stops and at Good Speed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-The United States naval force at Rio Janeiro has been increased to five cruisers by the arrival of the cruiser New York there last night. This morning Sec. retary Herbert received a cable message to that effect from Rear Admiral Benham.

The fact that the New York did not stop at

any port during the last 3,500 miles of her journey, indicates that the Department was anxious to have her reach Rio in the quickest possible time. The voyage was a remarkably

possible time. The voyage was a fast one.
On Jan. 4 the New York left St. Lucia, where she stopped for coal, and covered the distance at an average rate of fifteen knots an hour, or 350 knots a day. The other United States vessels at Rio are the San Francisco, the Charleston, the Detroit, and the Newark.
The admission of Admiral da Gama control and the Newark.

ton, the Detroit, and the Newark.

The admission of Admiral da Gama contained in the desiatches from Rio Janeiro published this morning regarding the pessible length of time which the insurgents in the hay of Rio can hold out under existing conditions are confirmed by advices received in Washington. These advices state that Da Gama's position is more critical than he admits. His forces are without fresh water, and their food supply is also said to be growing quite limited.

It is consended that if the few least the consended that the

their food supply is also said to be growing quite limited.

It is conceded that if the insurgents gained a foothold in Nictheroy their position would be greatly improved, but the probability of their effecting a landing becomes more remote every day. Minister Mendonca has been informed that the five torpedo boats which sailed from Germany some time ago touched at the Canary Islands eight days ago, and should arrive at Pernambuco within a day or two at furthest.

Making all allowance for accidents and slow salling, the Minister believes the Government vessels should all reach the rendezvous by the last of the month, and that by the 5th of February a decisive more will be made against Da Gama at hio, should be be able to hold out until them.

New Professors for Cornell's Department of Geology.

ITBACA, Jan. 15 .- The department of geology n Cornell University has been reorganized Mr. R. S. Tan, now in the university, has been appointed assistant professor of dynamical geology and physical geography, and two additions have been made in the appointment of Adam Capen Gill as assistant professor of mineralogy and petrography, and Mr. Gilbert Dennison Harris as assistant professor of palaentology.

Mr. Harris is a graduate of Cornell University of the class of 1889. He is connected with the Smithsonian Institution, and is a member of the Geological Survey of Texas. His report on the pairs of log of south Arkansas and his work on tertiary shells give him rank among the foremost pakeontologists of the country. Prof. tilli is a graduate of Amherst College of the class of 1884. Since graduation he has spent two years as a professor, three years as a student of mineralogy, perography, and the related selences at Johns Hopkins University, and two years as a practical geologist in the iron and coal districts of Tennesse, Georgia, and Alabama. In 1891 he went to Germany for the prosecution of his special studies in mineralogy and petrography, and studied for a year at Leipzig and a year at Monich, where, in 1869, he together the Marketing Research of Ph. D. sity of the class of 1889). He is connected with

Wants to Be Rector of Both Churches. PORTHMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 10. Several years ago George March left his property, amounting to some \$75,000, to found a free Episcopal Church, now known as Christ Church.

When the church was consecrated the Rev. Henry E. Hovey, rector of St. John's Church offered his services as pastor, which were acoffered his services as pastor, which were accepted. Now the society wants a pastor of its own, but Mr. Hovey declines to step out of the relegation of called the diffice of fleeisociation although by a parallel
illustration of the Publication Office of
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way.

They say they are seriously checked in their work because he insists on holding two rectorships. Bishop Niles has been asked to interfere.

Transferred when She was Dring,

Lillie Hennler, a twelve-year-old girl who lived at 172 Cherry street, died in Believue Hospital early yesterday morning. On Monday her dross caught fro from the kitchen stove and she was tadly burned. She was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, and on Monday night was transferred to Bellevue. According to the certificate made in the case by the Coroner yesterday the authorities at Gouverneur were at fault in transferring the girl, who it was said, was then dying.

A New York Musician Attempts Sn elde. Orraws, Jan. 1th-Helmuth Narowisky, a musician travelling with the Duff opera company whose home is at 441 East Fighty eighth street. New York, attempted suicide here to-dar by cutting himself several times across both wrists and in the breast with a razor. He had been drinking heavily. He will recover.

ADLAI TO THE LAWYERS.

STEPENSON ADDRESSES THE STAIR BAR ASSOCIATION.

He Pays a Tribute to the Court of Appeal and Discusses the Pines of the Lawyer in Politics - President Flero on Same Reforms A Speech by Senator Dolph

ALBANT, Jan. 10.-The seventeenth annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association was called to order in the Senate chamber this afternoon by President J. Newton Fiero. Many prominent members of the bar, mem bers of the Legislature, and spectators were present. President Flero delivered an address, taking for his subject, "A Practical View of Law Reform in New York." He said in part:

The conservatism of the bar has been such as to prevent progress in the law so as to keep pace with modern ideas and improvements in other lines of thought and action.

The law has many antiquated rules, the

reason for which ceased to exist many hundreds of years ago.
The office of Surrogate and County Judge should be consolidated in all cases where one person can perform all the duties of both

offices, and these officers should be prohibited from practising. The Superior Courts of New York and Butfalo, City Court of Prooklyn, and Common Pleas of New York should be consolidated with

the Supreme Court. In Supreme Court four General Terms should be created, with five Judges in each, and these should be elected either throughout the State

at large, or by departments, giving a representation to the minority party.

The Court of Appeals can be relieved by prohibiting appeals where less than \$1,000 is in-

volved, and in certain classes of orders, and by increasing the number of Judges to nine instend of seven, as at present.

The Code of Procedure, as it now stands, is badly arranged, not clearly expressed, and lacking in simplicity. It needs careful examination, revision, and condensation in order to

give us a tolerable system of practice. The revisions of 1877 and 1880 were fallures. It needs revision also to keep it up to the times and in line with the decisions of the courts. The Code should be divided into four parts and much condensed for practical pur-

After the transaction of miscellaneous bust ness a recess was taken until 8 o'clock. The evening session was held in the Assembly chamber, which was crowded to the doors in anticipation of the presence of Vice-Presi-

dent Stevenson and United States Senator Dolph. The galleries were also filled. The prominent citizens of Albany, including many ladies, were present, as were also the leading lights of the State bar and members of the

Legislature. In the well sat the Judges of the Court of Appeals, United States Senator Hill, and the Supreme Court Judges. President Fiero pre-sided. He introduced Vice-President Stevenson, who delivered a brief address. He said in part:

"The progress of society from a condition of barbarism, ignorance, and superstition to a state of the highest culture and refinement. may be traced by its advancement in the

state of the highest culture and refinement, may be traced by its advancement in the modes of administering justice, and in the character and learning of its tribunals.

"With the institution of tribunals for the administration of justice arose the necessity for a distinctive profession—men learned in the law and skilled in its practice.

"It is of the lawyer! would speak; and I count it, indeed an honor to address the representatives of the bar of a State which has given to the highest court that the world has yet known such splendid types of the American lawyer and jurist as Jay. Livingston, Thompson, Nelson, Hunt, and Blatchford.

"As are the lawyers of any given period, so will fibe the courts before which they appear. Tested by this rule it cannot be wondered at that a State which has given to the bar, with others no less illustrious, such lawyers as heat. Seward. Hoffman, Emmet, Butter, Wells, Brady, Conking, O'Conor, and in its infancy the great Hamilton, should for a century have gioried in a court of last resort whose adjudications rank in all the States second only to those of the great Federal tribunal.

"The law as a profession is progressive, of necessity, its practice must adapt itself to the ever-changing conditions of human society. Many of the maxims of the early writers are absolute. Much of their abstruss learning belongs to the past."

"Every step is in the right direction which

ty. Many of the maxims of the early writers are obsolete. Much of their abstruse learning belongs to the past.

"I-very step is in the right direction which tends to simplify judicial proceedings—to void the meshes in which a cause was wont to be entangled, and thus vigilantly guard the rights of suitors. The be all and end all of judicial proceeding should be—with the least delay and expense practicable—to secure the ends of justice.

delay and expense practicable—to secure the entia of justice.

Too often the student is taught that the attainment of the highest success in the profession of the law sabsolutely dependent upon the fidelity with which he ignores all other lines of thought and of action.

"Politics has been defined the science of government." In its highest sense it is the science in action of human affairs.

"I dissent from what I conceive to be permicious teaching, that the lawver must hold himself aloof from politics—which means that to hands other than his own must be committed his dearest interests.

"Such teaching can be justified only upon the supposition that money getting is the highest aim of those who enter this noble profession.

highest aim of those who enter this noble pro-fession.

The teaching that he who would attain the greatest meed of success in a calling which has for its chief corner atone character and intelligence, must cast to the winds all responsibilities of government, take no concern as to what controls the primaries or the caucus—in a word, practically abdicate his citizenship— must bear perficious fruit in a Government of the people.

must bear perolicious fruit in a Government of the people.

In closing Mr. Stevenson said: "May we not abide in the faith that inspired by the words and the deeds of the men of this noble profession, who have made resplendent every page of the first century of the nation's history, their successors in the near and the remote future on the hereh and at the har, whatever danger may menace, will faithfully guard and transmit to coming ages the precious legacy of tree government?

United States Senator Joseph M. Dolph of Oregon was then presented, and he delivered the annual address, taking for his subject "Law lieform."

Senator Dolph among other things said:

"All reforms, through whatever accesses wought, must begin with the people, if legis-

Law islorm.
Senator Dolph among other things said:
"All reforms, through whatever agencies wrought, must begin with the people. It legislators lack the necessary qualifications for their position the people who elected them have no cause for complaint.
"If the people will not give the necessary attention to political affairs to secure intelligent and virtuous representation in their legislative assemblies, there appears to be no remedy for the evil.

Polities cannot be safely left to professional politicians and the corrupt and purchasable elements of society. The cultivated and learned should not stand aloof from politics, but should endeavor by their superior wisdom and influence to give direction to public sentiment and public affairs."

A vote of thanks was given both of the distinguished speakers by the members of the association, and an adjournment was taken to the flovernor's reception which was held at the Executive Mansion to-night.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.-Gov. Flower's annual egislative reception occurred to-night at the Executive Mansion. Several thousand invitarecentive mansion. Several thousand taylin-tions had been issued.

The mansion was brilliantly lighted, and potted plants were generously distributed about the rooms of the commoditus residence. From 1 until 12 o'clock the Governor was kept busy in the east drawing-room receiving the constant flow of people who desired to meet him.

The Governor's Legislative Reception.

THE STUBBOUN EX-QUEEN,

Lilluokalani's Friends Hay She Will Still Contest for the Throne.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 161-In regard to the item published in a local paper on Saturday last saying that the ex-Queen of Hawaii had given up the contest for the throne and would ue the United States for damages, Samuel Parker, Prime Minister of the Queen, has tele graphed to Secretary Gresham denying these assertions in to'o. Both Parker and Peterson, the ex-Quien's Attorner-General say that they saw Liliuokalani half an hour before they sailed from Honoicilu on the steamer Australia, and that she was very firm in her determination to maintain her claim to the throne. The possibility of her presenting a claim for damages had never even been mentioned.

mentioned.

SAS Direct Cal. Jan. 1st. J. W. filtrin, who has held the office of Hawaiian Consul in this city for some Fears past, has received notice from the Provisional Government of his appointment to the head of the Fostal Savings Bank of Hawaii delivin will leave on next Saturday for Honolulis.

Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, who arrived here on the steament. Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, who arrived here on the steamer Australia from Honoisiu on Saturday last, left last night for Washington.

FRENCH RENTES.

or some pro speciment with the series

Exciting Behate in the French Chamber-The Fate of the Ministry at State. Pants, Jan. 1th-M. Poincarre, reporter of he Budget Committee, to-day favorably reported to the Chamber the bill Introduced by inance Minister Burdeau for converting the 4% per cent, rentes into 3% per cents. MM. Avez and Paulin Mery and the Duke La Rocheoueauld, of the committee, opposed the bill. The newspapers approve the plan, which M

Burdeau estimates will save to the country the sum of 68,000,000 francs in interest charges. M. Jaures, Focialist, in the Deputies, pro-posed an amendment first, that the surplus of \$13,400,000 which the conversion was ex-pected to produce should be applied to reducing the land tax; and second, that the benefit of this reduction should be limited to landlords farming lands themselves. This amend-ment was evidently a Socialist bid for the suffrages of peasant farmers owning their hold-ings. The Chamber adopted the first part of the amendment by a vote of 280 to 240. Be-fore the vote was taken on the second part of the amendment, M. Burdeau said that the Government would express its views on the amendment as a whole. The second part of the amendment was adopted by a vote of 403

amendment as a whole. The second part of the amendment was adopted by a vote of 403 to 10.

M. Burdeau then mounted the tribune and declared that the Ministers made this matter a question of confidence. M. Millerand. Socialist Republican, asked the Chamber not to heed the Minister's threat, and not to reverse the vote it had just given. Fremier Casimir-Perfer tersely reminded the House of the Ministry's initial promise to devote itself to reducing agricultural burdens.

This matter, he said, and the whole financial programme which the Government would shortly present to the Chamber, were interdependent. The plan of M. Jaures was not a fitting means of reducing rural taxation. If the Chamber believed in the Government's undertaking, then the Jaures amendment undertaking, then the Jaures amendment undertaking, then the Jaures amendment with the rejected.

Before the vote was taken on the whole amendment M. Jaures appealed to the Deputies not to act like weathercocks before the electors. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 30M to 2008.

Although defeated in the Chamber, M. Jaures by his course to-day augmented his reputation as a coming man in French politics.

The Conversion bill, as presented, was eventually passed by a vote of 405 to 1. The bill was then taken to the Senate by M. Dubost, Minister of Justice.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

Be Opens the Prussian Diet.-His Remarks Received in Sitence.

Bentin, Jan. 16.-The Prussian Diet was opened to-day by the Emperor in person. The ceremony took place in the White Hall of the castle at 11:20 o'clock. The dais behind the throne was decorated with the royal purple flag instead of the gold and red imperial

In the speech opening the session his Majesty declared that the deficit in Prussian finances amounted to 25,000,000 marks. This was due to the decrease in railroad earnwas due to the decrease in railroad earnings and an increase in the matricular payments made by the kingdom. He added that an organic financial reform in the kingdom was necessary. The difficulties arising from agrarian distress must first be relieved. The present Agricultural Department was not pleasing owing to the acrimony among those belonging to it. It was desirable to reconcile its workings with the welfare of the fatherland.

His Majesty announced that a bill would be introduced in the linet to promote agricultural interests. The speech was received in silence by the members of the Diet.

VAILLANT'S DAUGHTER.

She Suddenly Disappears, and It Is Thought She Has Been Kidnapped,

Panis, Jan. 16.-The daughter of the condemned Anarchist, Auguste Vaillant, has disappeared. It is supposed that she has been kidnapped by some would-be guardian. There has been considerable discussion as to who should have the care of Vaillant's child after he has been put to death.

The Fuchess of Uzes offered to educate her, but vaillant expressed a preference that her bringing up be intrusted to a friend, a cabinet-maker named Havitz.

The circulation of the Belgian Anarchist paper, the Journal Libertare, has been pro-hibited in France.

STOPPED THE GOVERNOR.

Hungry Spaniards Present Revolvers and

LONDON, Jan. 17.- A despatch from Gibraltar says: While the Governor of Gibraltar and his daughter were out horseback riding in his daughter were out horseback riding in Spanish territory they were interrupted by two Spaniards, who presented revolvers and demanded alms. The Governor refused to give them anything.

"A Spanish guard approached and the two men fled, but they were soon overtaken and were arrested. They said that they were poor and hungry. Terrible misery prevails among the poor in the whole district."

Hu iger and Misery in Bussia. London, Jan. 17 .- The Daily Telegraph's St

Petersburg correspondent reports an inter-view with a well-informed political suspect in The man dlinted upon the hunger and misery now prevailing in Russia. Millions, he said were werse off now than they were during the

were were on now than they were during the active Nihilist period.

Alany of the worthlest and best-known men were aware of the existence of secret societies, and cordially wished them success. He predicted that plots and societies would multiply henceforth more than ever, and he hinted that big events were impending. Gladstone and the Irish Party.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.-At a meeting of the Na tional League beld in this city to-day, Mr. Leamy, ex-editor of United Ireland, who presided, said he hoped the anti-Parnellite members said he hoped the anti-l'arnellite members of the House of Commons would insist that a bill tor the relief of the Irish evicted tenants should be forced through the House at the earliest period next session. He added that the Irish Parliamentary party would do nothing to imperit the Government for a year or two, knowing that it could turn the Government out of office at any time it felt called upon to do so.

LONDON, Jan. 16.-A despatch from Biarritz France, where Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are apending a part of the recess of the House of Commons, says that Mrs. Gladstone is suffer-ing from the effects of ergajosias, which fol-lowed her recent attack of influenza. She is

St. Perenseuso, Jan. 16.-The Czar. in a telegram to the Governor of Moscow, express ing thanks for New Year congratulations says: May God grant peace, rest, and general welfare to all nations, and mure especially to my own dear country.

Notes of Poreign Happenings, Moir & Co., called printers of Glasgow, Scot-land, have failed. Liabilities \$400,000.

John Swan and Arthur Hacker, painters, have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy, London.

The prospects of the wheat crop in the Punjaub, India, are unusually good. The area planted shows an increase of six per cent. The Paris Figgrossays that ex-Prime Minis-ter di Rudici of Italy said on Monday that the likelihood of war was now more remote than

The French-German negotiations relative to the tameroons country have reached a dead-lock, Germany insisting upon river access to the tongo and Lake Tchad.

the Congo and Lake Tchad.

The Liber's says that Count von Monster is about to be succeeded as German Ambassador to France by Lount von Aivensleben, the present German Minister at Brussels.

The German Government, rielding to the desire of Chief Judge Ide of Samoa, has given its consent to the continuation of the Samoan Land Commission, beneving Judge Ide to be able and litted to pacify the country speedily.

Went to Church and Fought a Due'.

Went to Caurch and Fought a Bue',

from its instructor Italy Area

Narrocheckes. Tex. Jan. 8.—Yesterday
morning at a Methodist church, five miles
northeast of here, but increws, son of Tom A.
Burrows, a farmer, received two wounds in the
face from pistol shots fired by Robert Brown, a
country school teacher from Tennessee, while
the latter received one shot in the breast, fired
by Burrows, and another in the thigh supposed to be fired by another young man. None
of the shots is necessarily fatal, but there is
no certainty as to the recovery of either frurrows or of brown, both being seriously sind.
The proacher had just began his sermon. The
services were cut short and the sereams of
women and children and shouts of men
added to the reports of the pistois created a
noisy and tunnituous scene, intensified by the
fact that Eurrowe was thought to be killed, as
he was telled by the shots.



Pearline and have any fault to find with it. It must have been something else. That sometimes happens. Because Pearline is so well known and so popular, it has become a household name. People say "Pearline" when they mean anything that may

claim to help in washing. Perhaps you haven't noticed - and that's just where the trouble is. If you've been using the worthless or dangerous imitations, no wonder you're out of patience. w

But don't make Pearline suffer for it. Don't give up the good, because your disgusted with the poor.
Beware of imitations, 358 JAMES PYLE, N. F

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES WILL LOSE. New Albany's Diamond Swindler Got Some of the Property Here.

Louisville, Jan. 16. The diamond swindle which was arranged in New Albany, and which duped several Fastern jewelry firms, was much more extensive than was supposed, and it is now thought the alleged Mr Barth, who secured the property, carried away not less than \$10,000 worth of goods that can be sold

The police authorities have not found a clue to the thieves. This morning it was learned that Tiffany & Co. of New York had lost \$1,000 worth of diamonds in exactly the same man-ner as Ball & Co. of the same city had lost theirs.

They had consigned the diamonds to the

They had consigned the diamonds to the Adams Express tompany, addressed to A. Barth. New Albany, and the packages were delivered to the man. Two other nackages were delivered by the Adams Express tompany, three by the American Express, and two by the United States Express Company.

Mr. Barth remained in New Albany until Dec. 30, and it was not until ten days later that the authorities were notified of the robbery by Ball & Co.

It was then too late for them to act, though descriptions of the diamonds have been tele-graphed all over the country. The express commanies are responsible for the amount of insurance on the goods.

TWO PESSELS GO ASHORE. One a Pilotless Plot Boat and the Other a Schooner-Crews Saved,

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 16.-The pilot beat Joseph F. Loubat of New York went ashore in the heavy storm last night two miles east of Amaganset Life Saving Station. All her pilots had left her and she was in charge of her keeper. A patroiman of that station discov-ered her just before daylight. The sailors were taken off in a lifeboat by the Amaganset crew. The pilot boat will be hauled off without much trouble unless a gale sets in from the east or south. A wrecking company was notified early this morning for assistance. notified early this morning for assistance. During the dense log this morning the large schooner Fannie J. Bartlett, in charge of Capt. A. J. Butchings, ran on the outer bar, two miles west of hither Flain Life Saving Station. The station crew responded to her signals of distress and launched their lifeboat. Though the vessel was in no apparent danger, the sallors and Captain wished to be taken off and landed. Capt. Butchings says he was deceived in his bearings and ran ashore through mischiglations. calculations.

The Fannie J. Bartlett is londed with coal and is bound from Philadelphia to Boston. Her cargo is partly insured. The vessel is valued at \$20,000. She will be got off unless a storm sets in. Capt. Hutchings and crew are on the beach opposite the wreek. The Merritt Wrecking Company has been notified.

TROUBLE WITH A CHAZY HUSBAND. Mrs. Schneffer Did Not Want Him Locked Up, and Now She Has Lost Him.

Damian Schaeffer, a cigar maker, 30 years old, of 931 First avenue, is missing. He has been demented for a couple of years. His one great desire was to abandon his wife and go to Germany with his 11-year-old son William. out of bed, dressed himself, and made Willie. put his clothes on. Then he packed a trunk.

We are going to Europe," he said. Taking the boy by one hand and dragging the trunk after him, he started out. In the hall he dropped the trunk, but he kept a tight grip on the boy. His wife, with a shawl over her head and very lightly clad, followed him. At Fifty-third street and Third avenue he boarded an elevated train. Mrs. Schaeffer just managed to get on the same train. She spoke to the guards about her husband, and they advised her to see a policeman when she got off. Schaeffer rode down to South Ferry. His wife called a policeman, who took all hands to the old Slip station. The bergeant wanted to lock Schaeffer un, but his wife objected and said she would try to get him home. The policeman put them aboard an elevated train. Mrs. Schaeffer jeft her husband at a friend's house in Fitty-fourth street and went home with her boy. While she was gone he got away, and has not been seen since. the trunk after him, he started out. In the with her boy. While she was go

Conferring Over Danbury's Laber Trouble. DANBURY, Jan. 16 .- Since the first session of he conference between the Executive Committee of the hat manufacturers' union and the committees from the trades unions, the intimation has been received of the probable out-

come for a settlement of the lockout. Both committees are empowered to make complete settlement, and fearing that outa complete settlement, and feating that outside interference might interfere with their plans every committeenan has been pledged to secrecy until the conference is over. The conference is feing field at the Town Club and was in session until after 4 octoes this morning. They were closeled together nearly all day, and it is expected that a conclusion will not be reached before to-morrow morning.

Found Merself in Beilevue,

May Wormsley, who lived in a flat in West Thirty-ninth street, was admitted to the alco holic ward at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, suffering from hysteria and delirium tremens. She had called a Roosevelt Hospital anhulance, saying that she had been on a sirree and wanted to be admitted as a trivate patient to the hospital. As is usual in cases of scate alcoholism, the ambulance took her to fiellerus, the numbers "Baron" Biane among her acquaintances.



Positively cured by these Little Pills,

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowslness, Bad Taste in the Month, Coxted Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowols. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS. Watertown, Watervillet, Springfield, Frank-ford, Rock Island, and Benteta.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 16. - The important work now going on, with more under contemplation at the various Government factories of army guns, carriages, and ammunition, makes ! lesirable that Congress should be liberal in its appropriations for these institutions. Watertown, in Massachusetts, on the

Charles River, near Boston, work upon the installation of a plant for making modern gur carriages was continued through the past New shops have been built, old ones improved, and much of the machinery set up. An auxiliary machine shop has been fitted up with certain large planers, boring mills, slotters, &c., and a 20-ton travelling crane The foundry may now be considered as completed, the additions made to it having more than doubled its capacity. Congress has thus far given \$284,050 to this plant, which includes not only the highly important manufacture of gun carriages, but the making of all the east iron projectiles for sea-coast guns, together with testings for the acceptance of ordnance material furnished under contract. It also tests material for private parties. For example, it has made an extensive series of automatic car-coupling tests upon material submitted by an association representing all the principal railways of the country, acting in accordance with the views country, acting in accordance with the views of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to select a car coupling which will meet the requirements of the law. Other experiments have concerned the action of material under streams, and are of importance to the industrial interests of the country. A smaller auxiliary machine and a drop-testing apparatus are all that is now required for this part of the work at Watertown.

At Watertown.

At Watertown, to equip the south wing of the gun factory, although the actual appropriation of the final installment is still needed. The lather and rilling machines for the 12-inch guns are compute, as are some of

a liberal nathorization, to equip the south wing of the gun factory, although the actual appropriation of the linal installment is still needed. The lathes and ridling machines for the l2-inch guns are complete, as are some of the smaller machines for lib-hech guns. The north wing will eventually make the Sand 10 inch guns, and the south wing the 12 and 10 inch guns, and the south wing to the 120-ton crane, will be added in the south wing to the 120-ton crane, and a portable scale weighing up to 300,000 pounds will be supplied.

The Sandy Hook proving ground has been busy during the past year, the number and variety of its firings having been greater than during any previous year in its history. Improved facilities for its work, and especially in transporting guns and cartiages, have aided in producing this result. The licek island Arsenal has increased its facilities, with a view to preparing for the output required of it.

At the Springfield Armory the great change has been the transfer of manufacturing operations from the 4-ocalibre rifle to the 30 magazine arm. The former has 84 parts and the latter 88; but this does not tell the whole story of the details in making the change, as in the manufacture of the old rod-hayonet rifle there were 449 faxtures employed, and 1,037 games, the multiplicity of these latter being needed to verify the correctness of the work and secure interchangeability of parts. With the last faseal year the manufacture of the familiar old 45 rifles stopped, 27,701 having been made during that year. The completion of the building for the new machine and fling shops and the placing of the new steam power plant in the central building were further incidents of the year.

Frankford Arsenal is interesting as the seat of the manufacture of the sting smokeless and other powders in the change as the sean power plant in the central building were further lenglents of the year.

Frankford Arsenal is interesting as the seat of the manufacture of the shops at this point.

At the lenicia Arsenal on

MANAGER ROBB IN BELLEVUE. There Has Reen a Good Deal of Talk About

the Shooting He Was Going to Do Mrs. J. H. Robb, who plays in a "Mr. Potter Texas" company, called upon Mr. Lester Gurney, Secretary of the Actors' Fund, several days ago and said that unless something was done about her husband who is a theatrical manager, she feared that he would murder her. A few months ago, while in a passion. she said, he broke her nose and he had been threatening her life.

In company with Dr. P. F. O'Hanlon and Steve Leach, a theatrical manager, Mr. Gurnsy set out yesterday to find Robb. They found im at Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, in the centre of a crowd. He was waving his arms and shouting.

"You want to look out for me." he cried. "I'm out for blood. I'm a Southerner and won't stand any nonsense from anybody." Then he said that he was going to cut out. Then he said that he was going to cut out his while's heart and carry it down Broadway. A bystander told Mr. Gurney that Robb had been walking up and down the sidewalk for half an hour or more promising to shoot some one and repeating his threat about his wife's heart. When Robb saw his three friends he suggested that they go around the corner and have a drink. Dr. O'linnlon said that he had got to go to Believue Hospital to see an interesting case of Insanity, and he invited the party to accompany him. All four started in a closed carriage. On the way Robb talked about the enemies he expected to kill. He said:

and:

1 ve got a patent revolver which is war-ranted to kill twenty-five persons at each shot.
At the bospital Robb expressed great curiosity to learn the exact condition of Ur. O'Handon's patient. Those insune people," he said.

are getting altogether too thick about the country. I don't know but that it would be a country. I don't know but that it would no a good plan to use my patent revolver on a hun-dred or more of them."

When the clerk asked him for his name and address he began to suspect how matters real-ity stood.

ly stood.

So you've played a trick on me, have you?

he said angrily "I suppose you're going to
make me out insane. When I get out of this
I recken there will be some blood split somewhere." here." Then he asked for one of the hospital slips, Then he asked for one of the hospital slips, and, siting down at a desk, made out his own history. He said that he was Stycars old, a native of Memphis, living at Bath Beach. When an attendant came forward to take him to the insane pavilion hebbs shock his distanguization his three friends. "I'm going in" he shouted, "just because I don't propose to make a food myself and get locked up in a police station. You'd better look out for me when I get out, though."

You'd netter look out for me when I get out, though.

Hobb was for a long time manager of Gua Williams, Refore that he managed the Lyceum Theatre at Memblis. His latest venture was a partnership with Horace Mevicker, now of Abbey's Theatre. He burt his head five years ago, and since then his friends say, has talked a good deal about the duty of Southern gentlemen to kill other gentlemen who insulted them. He used to peasess one of those murderous little revolvers without a barrel, the metal butt fashloned into brass knuckles.

Dr. Douglas said that at present he was unable to determine whether the man was insane or only suffering from acute alcoholism.

MURDER OF JOSEPH SCHNITEER, The Shormaker Reised His Hammer and

the Tallor Stabbed with His Shears. August Ruppel, the tailor who stabled Joseph Schnitzer, a shoemaker, at Rockaway Beach on Monday night with a pair of shears. causing his death, was arraigned at Far Hockaway vesterday and held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. The stabbing co-curred in Schnitzer's alon. Some children playing in trust of the store saw the two men quarrelling. It is said that the shoemaker raised his hammer to strike flupped when the latter drew the shears from his packet and plunged them twice into Schnitzer's heart.

After committing the deed Rupped An out of the place and went to the saloon of Charles Fekert, near br. He told the battender, flugh Hobbs, that he had had a quarrel with the shoemaker. Hobbs got two men to held flupped while he made an investigation. He found Schnitzer fring on his back on the shop floor, and summoned by Toughy. Before the physician arrived the shoemaker was dead. away vesterday and held to await the result

Results of a Mexican Fond. James the Mr. Jones Grater Day

From the M. Iwas Golde Brownert.

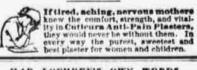
Sattrillar, Mex., Jan. 9.—At the town Countro Loss southwest of here, are to prominent families named believe and Fascon, believes whom a deadly fend has exister several years. The beaus of the two failies were killed in the beginning of the trout and the prespective children have continued the warfare until out of a family of six belas and the fahioral roung uses all met viole deaths but three uneach side. News has in reached here that the three belas to brothe and the three Paniera orothers met on the street restorday and all immediately dispitates and began living at sach other. The attest restorday and all immediately do posters and began living at each other. T tattle continued for exerci minutes, and sulted in the billing of two on each side a the wounding of the other two antagonists.



Ashamed To Be Seen

Because of disfiguring facial blemishes is the condition of thousands upon thousands who live in ignorance of the fact that in Cuticura Soap is to be found the purest, sweetest and most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world. It is so because it strikes at the root of all complexional disfigurations, viz: THE CLOGGED, IRRI-TATED, INFLAMED OR SLUGGISH PORE.

For pimples, blackheads, red and oily skin, red, rough bands with shapeless nails, dry, thin and fall-ing bair, and simple baby blemlabes it is wonderful. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.



HAD LOCHREN'S OWN WORDS.

The Pension Commissioner Forget an Im-portant Letter That He Had Written, AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 16.-Discord has arisen over the passage of the resolution at a recent meeting of the Austin District Medical Society condemning the action of United States Pension Commissioner Lochren in ruling that Confederate surgeons were not eligible to serve on the Pension Board of Examiners.

The trouble began when a letter was received from Commissioner Lochren by the Austin District Medical Society, through Dr. Tyner, denying that he had ever made any such ruling.

ruling.

The society had published the resolution after careful perusal of a letter from Coegressman Sayers. Upon the receipt of Lechren's letter of denial, Col. Sayers was communicated with, and then came from Col. Sayers to-day a letter enclosing a certified copy of a letter from Pension Commissioner Luchren under date of July 10, 1888, which says:

"F. E. Daniels, whom you recommended for a position on the Board of Examining Surgeons for this bureau at Austin, is not eligible for appointment, as he served in the Confederate army."

"You will perceive from the above that I was entirely correct," says Col. Sayers in the com-

munication.

"It is just to the Commissioner, however, to say that he was much surprised when I called his attention to his letter to me of July 10 last, and said that he did not remember ever having written the letter. He also said that he would immediately order the appointment."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. Presidents Who Have Served in this Most

The first President of the Board of Education was appointed in 1842, and since then there have been nineeten other Presidents. Charles H. Knox, newly elected in place of the late Adolph L. Sanger, being the twenty-first. Only one President of the New York Board of Education, William H. Neilson, was reflected after his term expired. He was first elected in 1855, and again in 1873, eighteen years later. The President longest in office was the late Stephen A. Walker, United States District Attorner for the southern district of New York

torner for the southern district of New York during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, He held the office for seven years. J. Edward Simmons. Iresident of the Fourth National Bank, held it for five years, and William Wood held it for four years. Andrew H. Green was President of the Board in 1858. Richard L. Larremore in 1868, and John G. Holland in 1878. Ex-District Attorney Walker and Judge Larremore died in the summer of 1852; Mr. Sanger on Jan. 2. School Commissioners serve without compensation, the office being an honourary one for the Fresident and his twenty associates. The Clerk of the Board, however, gets a salary of \$4,509, and Arthur McMullin, who has been secretary of the Board since Oct. 6, 1885, has recently been rediccted. He succeeded the late Lawrence D. Kiernan. The City Superintendent of Schools receives \$7,500. Teachers' salaries paid by New York exceed in the aggregate \$1,000,000 a year, or about \$10 per voter.

Now is the time when the unfortunate New Yorker who lives four blocks north and three west of the elevated station can safely count on a half hour's shiver perdiem, in two installments. The beauty of New York cold is that it has a peculiar penchant for the marrow in one's bones, so that could one be denuded of such superfluities as flesh and the bony case of his marrow, he would stand revealed a glimmering and beautiful skeleton of ice during almost any cold snap.

The favored inhabitants of this town have

not only their morning and evening tremole movement, but should a malign fate guide them during the day to the corner by the Ma-sonic Temple, or that by the Bible House, they will not wonder that the ancient Scandinavian idea of oternal woe was condemnation to a reserved seat on an icaberg.

The owner of lireadway and Mail street and that by the Tribuse building are other cheerful spots in these cold dars, where one may, figuratively look up to fero as upon an inaccessible height, and any would-be conversation has interiudes by castanets and bones. Each section of town boasts of its very ownest cold corner, but those mentioned are the low cream of the cream, and lovers whose hearts are fond should avoid them, lest a colliness should arise between two souls which would take unlimited hot soda to thaw. navian idea of eternal wos was condemnation

Less Thun His Heaviest.

It was after the regular entertainment at the last "Saturday night" of the Lotos Club and everybody had adjourned to the café and the billiard room. The very strong guest was playing billiards with the club's expert and the others crowded around to watch him and admire his muscular development. The very

admire his muscular development. The very fat guest was loud in his expressions of entitusiasm. The strong man looked up, saying: How much do you weigh?

"I we hun er'h forty," replied the fat guest. The strong man stooped over and put the back of his right hand down on the floor.

Fut your foot on that "he said to the very fat guest. "Stand on it."
The very fat guest managed to do as the strong man said. I very one in the room was abdding his breath and watching. The strong man stood up and with a quick motion held the very fat guest out at arm's length and then as him down on the floor again.

Blove said the very fat quest "Yought then here las saiday night Couldn' a lifted load I had las saiday night."

Nothing But the Truck, Jones Halle.

Were you discharged from your last place it

He at hat t

FOR WEAK LUNGS - USE WINCHESTER'S

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA.

For Chronic Bronchtic Servous Progration, Despense Lors of Visco and Appetite, and diseases arising from Powerty of the blood. It is unequalled as a like laing Tonic Brain Serva and Fined Fool.

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